JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1951

CPAC Newsletter

To Take Part in Planning is in Our Tradition

Planning is a way to go about reaching a goal. It is the only possible way to arrange that people working shoulder to shoulder will work with a common aim. As the second half of the Twentieth Century opens, people all around the world find themselves inevitably drawn close to each other for one purpose or another. The planet is crowded with our gadgets for touching one another — whether in friendship or enmity — gadgets mostly inherited from the first half of this same century. The pressures upon each group of us are now so numerous and so complex that some kind of planning is necessary if any great human purpose is to be attained in time.

People about this globe seem divided into two camps as to how they plan. In one camp the goals are apparently clear, but not the right of all the people to share in setting the goals. In the other camp, while the goals may be less clear, that is partly because so many people on this side insist on sharing in setting goals. To the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization philosopher Jacques Maritain suggested that we should think of the latter school as seeing the individual's rights as "antecedent in nature and superior to society" and as the "source whence social life itself originates and develops". For the former school, says Maritain, a man's rights are relative to the development of society; they are "a product of society itself as it advances with the forward march of history". Neither theoretical debate nor armed conflict will settle which view is sounder; only living experience will determine the issue, probably mid-way between the camps. The philosopher tells us that "the rights of man as a social animal cannot take their place in human history without some restriction upon the freedom and rights of man as an individual".

The forward-looking societies are those now trying to establish wider rights of man as an economic and social animal, with a minimum of restriction upon his privileges as an individual. It turns out in a recent U.N. report that we, the tenth of the world's people who speak English, are gaining nearly half the world's wealth; while a mere one-tenth of the world's wealth is being spread thinly among that half of the world's people who live mostly in Asia (outside the Soviet Union) and in South America.

These facts might be taken as vindication of our system of concern for the rights of individuals: the system turns us into more efficient economic animals. But the underfed millions of people will not likely recognize our theory of rights as the mainspring of our wealth. The attitudes of our emissaries — traders or soldiers — and the quality of our living-places will make more telling impressions upon Asiatic peoples than will any amount of textbook theory of rights.

We are only beginning to see how much the attitudes of our people are coloured by the typical aspects of the places where we are brought up. In another UNESCO document the late anthropologist Ruth Benedict pointed out how national attitudes and characteristics are re-learned in every generation. They are learned not so much from Civics courses, as from the whole home and community environment. It is from the surroundings in which we are brought up, and from the chances given us to share in community responsibilities, that we acquire notions about personal privileges and social rights and duties.

The Community Planning Association of Canada is particularly concerned about the material environment in which the next generation of Canadians is growing up. The Association has as its aim to induce more people to become responsible participants in shaping that environment.

If the ideals we say we shall defend are worth a single life given in Korea or anywhere else, then those ideals are worth transmitting by practising them here at home. The kind of planning we believe in — *both* working toward common goals *and* sharing in setting those goals — is very close to the heart of the tradition we cling to. That tradition can be strengthened by CPAC activities becoming more vigorous than ever before.

— A. H. A.

COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, OTTAWA

Press Digest

HALIFAX—The serious housing situation in this city continues as a source of concern to many responsible civic leaders. Col. S. R. Balcom, M.P., President of the Halifax Board of Trade told the annual meeting of the Port of Halifax Club that housing conditions in some parts of the city are "nothing short of an indictment of our way of life". He termed the lack of adequate housing a major deterrent to industrial expansion in Halifax.

Mr. Balcom said that Halifax is "not only not catching up on accumulated demand; we are even now slipping far behind". He saw local rent controls as a possibility. "It would be rather serious," said the speaker, "if local controls had to be instituted because we have not taken advantage of the Federal Government's low-rent housing assistance program". (Ed. Note: Agreements under Section 35 of the National Housing Act must first be arranged with the Provincial Government which in the case of Nova Scotia is not yet possible since enabling legislation has not been passed by the provincial authorities.)

The City, in the meantime, hopes to construct a multiple housing project to ease the burden somewhat. Two plans for such multiple unit projects are now under consideration, the intention being to provide low-rental accommodation. It is expected that a three government project of a similar nature might then be arranged.

A dispute over re-zoning applications in Halifax is indicative of the problems which arise from an attempt to administer zoning regulations in many communities. Mayor Kinley and City Solicitor Bethune clashed over an application which requested that a block in which a garage is located be changed from a second density residential to a commercial area. Mr. Bethune said that under the Town Planning Act, the City Council and not the Town Planning Board is responsible for hearing such applications and has the final say. The Mayor did not question this but expressed the view that the Town Planning Board *should* rule first and that their decision should be subject to an appeal to City Council. (Under a section of Chapter 8 of the Town Planning Act, "any person desiring to secure the amendment or repeal of a zoning by-law shall make application therefor to the Council, who shall, if a Board has been constituted under the provisions of the Act, refer such application to the Board for consideration and report.")

City Council is attempting to do something about the smoke nuisance created by locomotives entering and leaving the Union Station here. Complaints from several residents prompted the Council to press the Canadian National Railways for smoke control apparatus such as is in use in the Montreal yards.

The Halifax Council of Social Agencies has submitted a report to the Civic Recreation Committee in which it states that recreation facilities in Halifax are not adequate by present day standards. The Council recommended that in view of the sore need for playgrounds, plans for providing them should be made at once before all available land is taken. It also recommended that greater use be made of schools after school hours, for community recreation and adult education.

The Dalhousie University report on provincial-municipal reorganization in Nova Scotia has provoked much discussion in the province. The Nova Scotia Branch of the Canadian Association of Social Workers will appoint a special committee to study the document. The report has stated that "It appears evident that better service could be provided if the welfare services of all three units (City, Dartmouth and 'fringe' area) were administered by a single authority in the metropolitan region, and integrated with the metropolitan health service." John McVittie of the Dalhousie Institute of Public Affairs explained the reports' recommendations concerning low-rental housing to the CPAC meeting at the Nelson Hotel in Halifax (see Logbook, page 3).

The Halifax Board of Trade was told by W. E. Moseley, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, that net debenture debt of Nova Scotia municipalities had almost doubled over the past five years and that a $31,000,000 debt was in prospect in 1950. Mr. Moseley said that a lack of uniform assessment between municipalities and within the municipality is a disturbing factor which should be resolved.

M. L. T. Leeman, commissioner of municipal affairs for New Brunswick and R. M. Fielding, Nova Scotia's minister of municipal affairs have discussed the possibility of establishing a joint school for assessors for the two provinces.

Municipal finance officers heard J. Philip Dumaresq — a Halifax planner — refer to planners as "dreamers" in an address at their refresher course sponsored by the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs. Said Mr. Dumaresq, "Probably, when you think of town planning, and planners, you think of dreams of the future; dreams of industries positioned so the prevailing winds will blow smoke away from residential districts; schools properly spaced in relation to population density; adequate services . . . if you do associate these things with planners, you are right. Planners are dreamers . . . but dreamers are necessary."

DARTMOUTH—Here also there has been a conflict of opinion regarding the status of Town Planning Board in relation to City Council, this time over granting of building permits. The dispute arose out of Council action in granting a building permit without asking for a recommendation from the Planning Board prior to such action.

SAINT JOHN—An agreement on a low rental housing project for this city, under discussion for quite a length of time, has finally secured Council approval. The Portland Place project — an extension of the Rifle Range — will consist of 24 individual buildings totalling 96 apartments. Rental is expected to be about $35 monthly and Saint John hopes to see the work begin as soon as possible. This is the second such agreement under Section 35 of the National Housing Act for the Maritimes. St. John's Newfoundland was first to conclude an agreement.

Opening of a new $1.1 million customs and immigration terminal building gives this city one of the finest buildings on the continent and means increased activity at the harbor. Some westbound trans-Atlantic liners which have been putting in at Halifax will disembark passengers at Saint John for the first time since the big dock fire of 1931.

ST. JOHN'S—A large scale industrial development program is under way in Canada's tenth province and it is hoped that it will eventually contribute to putting Newfoundland's economy in healthy order. The program has included (1) a power survey of five rivers on the south coast of the island (2) Construction begun on a new cement mill at Humbermouth on the west coast (3) Construction of two gypsum mills at Humbermouth (4) An acromagnetic survey of the northeast coast of the island (5) a complete economic survey of the island by the International Basic Economy Corporation (Technical Services) of New York. (6) Numerous experiments aimed at modernizing the fishing industry.

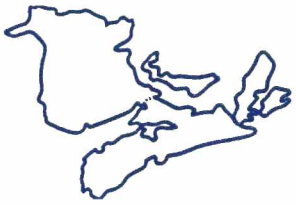
The provincial capital, St. John's, is in financial straits and has been since 1944. Beginning then, the Municipal Council has been accumulating a deficit which now stands at $349,000. This will likely be increased by another $100,000 by the end of 1950.

SEVEN ISLANDS, QUE.—This former Indian reserve which is located at one end of a proposed railway running from the new iron ore deposits in Labrador is experiencing an influx of new residents and this has resulted in inflated prices and an acute housing shortage. Mayor Vigneault, however, has announced that the authorities intend to see that the town will grow in a fashion consonant with modern ideas in community planning. The town council has submitted a bill to the Quebec Legislative Assembly embodying its plans for future development. The town will set aside suitable land for both residential and commercial construction and expects to see that the new areas have proper amenities.

RIMOUSKI—The town council here has forwarded a resolution to the provincial government in which it asks permission to prepare a completely new zoning by-law for the town, to be ready by June 1952. In the interim period the council would hope to amend existing by-laws as seemed necessary. The new zoning by-law would presumably be drawn up within the bounds of the Master Plan for the town — a Plan which was agreed upon after the disastrous fire this summer.

QUEBEC—Support for the CPAC sponsored St. Foye housing development has been given by *Le Soleil* and by Laval University authorities, as well as by the many who would stand to benefit from such a scheme. The development would be near University

CPAC LOGBOOK



NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION

The Halifax Branch of the Association has decided to campaign for a clean-up of slum areas and a legal enforcement of minimum housing standards in the city. At a meeting held in late November, members heard A. Allan Stairs speak on the work being done to clean-up slum areas in Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Stairs suggested that a similar program was possible in Halifax if support were forthcoming from other civic organizations, press and radio.

The Branch has set up a committee which will study the principles of the Baltimore project as a guide to action in Halifax and a resolution will be presented to City Council asking that it draw up and enact a by-law covering minimum standards of housing occupancy (including fire protection) for the citizens of Halifax.

At the same meeting, John McVittie of Dalhousie's Institute of Public Affairs explained the role to be played by the proposed Metropolitan Council in respect to low-rental housing projects within the metropolitan area. Mr. McVittie said that the report on provincial-municipal relations had recommended that the Department of Municipal Affairs engage a full-time town planning consultant.

A report on the Maritime Regional Conference is to be found on page 9 of this Newsletter.

QUEBEC DIVISION

The Quebec Division of the Association is preparing a membership drive with the hope of adding to the number of local Branches operating in the Province. At present there are sections in Montreal, Quebec, Chicoutimi, Three Rivers and Rimouski. This latter Branch was formed during the spring and hopes to contribute to the rebuilding of Rimouski in the light of modern planning principles. It is an opportunity which is open to few Branches.

The Division and its Quebec City Branch have given wholehearted support to a projected co-operative housing development in Ste Foy on the outskirts of Quebec City. It is in this vicinity that Laval University is constructing its beautiful cité universitaire and the housing project, which will answer a demand for new and moderately priced accommodation, has been actively supported by the university authorities.

Jacques Greber and Edouard Fiset have completed a preliminary report on two suitable sites for the Ste Foy project and the town council has given its approval for the purchase of the necessary land. The name chosen for the project is the "Cardinal Villeneuve" garden suburb.

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City — the beautifully conceived site for Laval, and would help to provide needed accommodation in that area.

Citizens of this city are waiting expectantly for an indication of what is proposed in the Master Plan for Quebec and district. Mr. Jacques Gréber is the planning consultant and has announced that plans have reached the advanced stage. An outline of the chief ideas contained in the Master Plan will likely be made public this spring.

MONTREAL—Demand for action on a proposed subway here is apparently growing stronger. The *Gazette* has carried a series of articles designed to draw attention to the serious traffic situation. The newspaper points out that as early as 1944, a booklet outlining a subway plan was published and that since then evidence in favour of an underground system has accumulated. It appears that the City Planning Department used the subway booklet in preparing a report entitled *Planning for Montreal* which revealed the extent and scope of the master plan for the metropolis. About traffic the report said — "The master plan must determine a rational system of main arteries, in order to channel the traffic and facilitate the movement of vehicles . . . mass transportation is one of the gravest problems . . . In Montreal as in the majority of large cities, the centre is the most congested part . . . It must be provided with relief highways leading to the periphery; heavy traffic must be channelized around railway stations and the harbor . . . Commercial arteries must be decongested." The report suggests as solutions — (a) open and widen arteries (b) eliminate surface tramway lines (c) establish expressways (d) provide off-street parking (e) traffic control measures. The Planning Department estimates that 3,800 parking units are normally available off-the-street in the central area at present and that at least 2,200 more are needed. Without a change in parking restrictions, this estimate would have to be revised upwards by 6,000 units. The problem in Canada's largest city is obviously a big one.

Mr. Valmore Gratton of the Montreal Tourist and Economic Development Bureau gave one explanation for the traffic headache here. He stated that 48,000 additional motor vehicles have swelled Montreal's traffic total since 1940. On housing, Mr. Gratton said that there were some 50,000 vacant dwellings in the city before World War II and that 76% of the population was paying a rental of $30 or less monthly. Since then 75,000 new dwellings have been built, but without counting new residents, this construction has not been in step with new family formation. 122,000 marriages were recorded in the 10 year period.

An important part of the multi-million dollar Norgate housing and merchandising development — a shopping centre — has recently been opened. Situated in the northern section of Ville St. Laurent, the centre offers four features likely to prove popular to customers. These are: the concentrated shopping opportunities available; provision of space for 650 cars; "one sidewalk" shopping facilities made possible by the fact that all stores face onto a continuous sidewalk without intersections; and the overhead sidewalk canopy which provides shelter from the weather from one end of the centre to the other.

HULL, QUE.—City Council here has approved a motion requesting financial assistance from the Federal District Commission. Council argued that the city had lost $3,000,000 in following the Greber plan (which covers this city as well as Ottawa). The construction boom now in progress in Hull will require an estimated $8 millions to supply water works, sewers and other public utilities.

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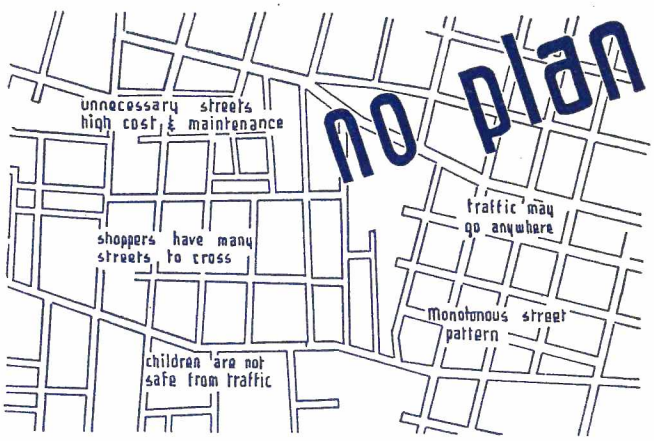
Education for Planning—North Carolina

In their attempt to see that students have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with some of the practical problems involved in community planning, the Department of City and Regional Planning at the University of North Carolina requires every graduate student to undertake at some time during his course, a study and report of a near-by urban area. The objective is not to trace a master plan for the community which agrees to accept the students, but rather to prepare a report which will attempt to point out ways and means for the community to develop a comprehensive planning program.

The university asks (1) that the mayor of the municipality designate a representative group of individuals to meet at regular intervals with the students (2) that the community agree to pay expenses involved including transportation, room and board, blueprints and photostats. Members of the University staff are on hand to advise the students.

In the past four years, 16 projects have been undertaken. Few of the chosen communities had planning commissions and none was receiving technical assistance on planning problems prior to the reports. Since then almost all of the cities have set up planning commissions, three have instituted continuing programs under the direction of professional city planners, and most have employed technical help on specific problems. Both staff members and students feel that the system has worked to the benefit of both students and communities. One of the reports entitled *Planning for Goldsboro* is presented briefly here as an example of what is being attempted.



Planning for Goldsboro

The report is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the general aspects of city planning while Part II is concerned specifically with Goldsboro, North Carolina. The authors of the report suggest that "Planning is a process for arranging the physical elements of a city and coordinating the uses of its land — looking always to the future — so as to produce the healthiest, most pleasant and efficient environment for its citizens . . . and since the city is always changing — aging and decaying in some parts, growing and filling out in others — the process of planning is a continuous one."

Press Digest

OTTAWA—First copies of the two-volume report prepared by Jacques Greber, outlining the National Capital Plan will be ready by the end of February according to latest reports. Copies will be distributed to Cabinet ministers and to government and civic officials concerned in the plan. They will also be available to the public at approximately $10. The report will be in both English and French, will run to 300 pages and will contain some 211 illustrations in the form of photos and maps — many of these in colour. The report covers general principles and details, but keeps the latter to a minimum consistent with the purpose of the report. Subjects covered include recreation, geography, building and town planning legislation.

The Ottawa *Citizen* has offered the newly-elected City Council a program of action in its two-year term. The newspaper suggests that Council should: choose a city hall site; prepare an overall zoning plan for Ottawa; proceed as rapidly as possible with the development of the National Capital Plan; protect the green belt (as proposed in the Plan) even if this means more annexation; consider and initiate low-cost housing projects similar to the one at Hurdman's Bridge.

The City Council has given approval in principle to a program of gradually burying overhead wires. The suggestion has been made that a specific sum be set aside in the estimates each year to provide for this work. Costs are higher than for conventional overhead wires but over a period of time this difference will likely be wiped out through reduced cost of maintenance.

A zoning by-law for Gloucester Ward in the Capital area has been passed by the Ontario Municipal Board. The ward has been zoned into three use categories — residential, commercial and industrial — and the by-law has been drawn up to conform to the National Capital Plan.

The School Boards here are shopping for suitable future sites for schools. At present some six sites have been purchased or are being sought by the school authorities.

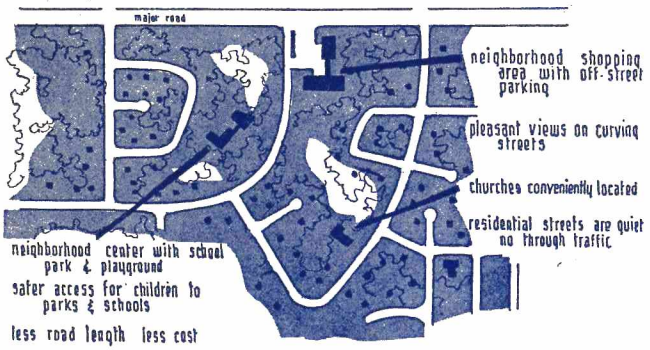
National News

Iron ore discoveries in Labrador, and deposits near Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie appear certain to have far reaching effects upon the Canadian economy. A recent Bank of Nova Scotia monthly review states that the proven reserves in Labrador (400,000,000 tons) are sufficient to justify the construction of a railway running from Burnt Creek at the centre of the discoveries, to Seven Islands, Que. (see news item) on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The railway should be completed in 1954 and shipments will likely begin the following year. Anticipated rate of shipment is expected to be 10 million tons a year but may reach or exceed 20 million tons should the St. Lawrence seaway be built.

The reserves, says the *Review*, are high grade and indications are that the bulk will be marketed outside Canada — the great interior steel region of the United States is the likely outlet for many years to come. The proposed railway will open up the vast and relatively unexplored plateau of new Quebec and Labrador and this, notes the *Review*, may also add to the great wealth of Canada.

The Labour Unions Report

At the annual fall conventions of Canada's labour unions, delegates again devoted a good deal of time to debates on housing. The Trades and Labour Congress passed a resolution which declared that because of rental increases allowed by the government, "the already lamentable housing crisis" had been added to. The Convention therefore called upon "the Dominion Government to assume full responsibility for the financing of slum clearance and low rental dwellings and thus make possible the commencement of low rental housing projects in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities."


major road
neighborhood shopping area with off-street parking
pleasant views on curving streets
churches conveniently located
residential streets are quiet no through traffic
neighborhood center with school park & playground
safer access for children to parks & schools
less road length less cost

the neighborhood plan

About the planning process, the report argues that it must constantly be concerned with relationships — "The activities (which take place in a city) bear on each other . . . and in addition to their purely physical relationships all these matters can have great effect in other spheres. For example, there is a close connection between poor housing and poor health; between narrow streets and inadequate water mains and the damage caused by fires". . .

The Neighbourhood Concept

The report states that while "the neighbourhood concept is not a panacea for all the ills of modern city life, it is nevertheless generally accepted as a basic concept of contemporary city planning. One of the essential ideas connected with the neighbourhood plan is the principle of segregation of traffic. The city may consist of a group of neighbourhoods tied together by main arteries and transportation systems, but within the neighbourhoods themselves fast or through traffic is discouraged and minimized, (see illustration opposite).

Planning for Goldsboro, *by Jack Gural and James Wilson, published by the Department of City and Regional Planning, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill N.C., 45 pp., $2.00, available through the University.*

John A. Parker — Head of the Department of City and Regional Planning is a Canadian and the author of a report on planning education for Canada. Following his study, a committee was set up under the sponsorship of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to enquire into means of training a highly competent body of professional planners in this country. At present planning instruction is available through the universities of Toronto, Manitoba and British Columbia. The committee (Canadian Universities, Coordinating Committee for Planning Education) is continuing to study the question of adequate planning education for Canada.

Chairman of the Committee this year is Professor Harold Spence-Sales of McGill University. Members of the Association will view with interest the decision of the Committee to regard the *Community Planning Review* as the periodical which should serve as a forum for Canadian experience in planning, and to this end the Committee hopes to offer the findings on planning of the member universities for publication in the *Review.*

The Canadian Congress of Labour expressed similar views, but in a more emphatic way. Pat Conroy, Secretary-treasurer, said that the high price of homes was causing "mass frustration in the minds of thousands of families whose basic idea was to own their own homes". The Congress approved a resolution which called upon the Government to "promptly institute a program designed to provide adequate, properly constructed, low-priced homes that may be purchased under reasonable terms within the reach of the lower income groups."

The Seaway gains favour

The St. Lawrence Seaway scheme, long a favourite topic for discussion, is still in that stage, but developments during the past few weeks seem to have brought us closer to a definitive step. Canadian authorities have become impatient over congressional opposition and have even indicated that this nation may find it necessary to embark upon the scheme without assistance from the U.S.A. The Labrador iron ore find is seen as one factor which may hasten action on the part of the United States; defence considerations also favour early approval. Senator Robert Taft, a Republican leader and a long-time opponent of the scheme has said that he is now prepared to give it further consideration. Power shortages have prompted Ontario and New York State to press for action in this regard, action which they are prepared to take on their own account if necessary.

KINGSTON—The Province of Ontario and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation have agreed to purchase the 125-acre Butteril Farm in Kingston Township and subdivide it into building lots according to Mayor C. A. Curtis. The province will subdivide the area, lay it out and put in underground services. The area will be annexed by the City prior to beginning work. It is expected that between 300 and 400 building lots will be available to private citizens and builders through the scheme.

This city was the meeting place for municipal recreation directors in a training course sponsored by the province. Director of the course was E. V. Ross of the Community Programmes Branch of the Ontario Department of Education. Kenneth W. Robinson of Barrie was elected president of the Recreation Director's Federation of Ontario. Among the resolutions passed at the meeting appeared a request that the Red Cross and various recreation organizations urge that swimming pools be included in the Community Centres Act. Delegates also asked: that the Physical Fitness Council be asked to institute scholarships for undergraduate work in recreation, and that a Canadian University begin a correspondence course for recreation directors.

AJAX—The Ontario Municipal Board has granted the community's request that it be designated an improvement area. As such it will have power to create new roads and develop or abandon old ones; it would take over schools, hydro and so forth. This CMHC project will have a three-man board of trustees appointed by the Dominion Government. Present population is close to 3,000.

TORONTO—Members of a University Extension class were told that the old age group is the most neglected in Canada. John Falconbridge, director of the Second Mile Club, and Architect William Goulding, recently returned from Europe, addressed the gathering. Mr. Falconbridge found from a survey which he conducted that 53% of the old age group are on pensions and that in this pension group, 70% are using more than half of their pensions for accommodation. Mr. Goulding showed pictures of different housing projects for the aged in Denmark, Sweden, Britain, Holland, Switzerland and the U.S.A. He said that a local housing scheme to provide for the needs of older people could be evolved.

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Mr. Louis Shannon, candidate for city's Board of Control, had advocated such a scheme in an election address and also showed himself in favour of a program of burying overhead wires. Mr. Shannon said that he favoured the strengthening of the city's planning staff.

Toronto's City Council has recently appointed Harry Robert Burton as traffic engineer for the Queen City, thereby giving Mr. Burton the job of solving a problem which has become a constant headache to civic officials. Mr. Burton has since pronounced himself in favour of abolishing curb parking, and admits that he does not feel that one-way streets in downtown Toronto would be of much use in speeding up traffic flow.

The township councils of North York, Etobicoke and Toronto have taken action to encourage variety in the design of new residential units. Each, on the advice of its planning board, has passed or is about to pass a by-law requiring that "in a residential block or any flank thereof facing a street, not more than 20% of the total number of houses shall be closely similar in either plan or elevation". The three townships get a large share of new housing in the Toronto area. The by-law points out the opportunity which awaits architects in the residential field — a field in which they have as yet shown little interest.

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests has announced that a series of sectional maps plotted from aerial photographs have been printed and are ready for distribution. The maps are detailed enough that buildings along highways, power lines, bridges etc. can be identified. Other natural and man-made features are readily located through a reference system. The first eight of the completed maps show sections of Iroquois Falls, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Cartier, Capreol, Parmour, Espanola and Sudbury, and should be of value to local planning boards and town councils in these areas.

WINNIPEG—Alderman J. Penner's motion that council approve the construction of 1,000 low-rental houses a year under Section 35 of the National Housing Act, has been referred back to a housing committee for consideration. Mr. Penner named six reports, national and local, dealing with the need for low cost and low rental homes and said that action not discussion was required. A survey of the rental situation in the city by the Winnipeg *Tribune* seems to indicate that lower rents are still a matter for the future.

In nearby TRANSCONA, action under Section 35 of the National Housing Act is being considered against the background of overall community development. The Transcona Council will seek assistance from greater Winnipeg's Metropolitan Planning Commission in preparing a scheme for presentation to the provincial government in order that the municipality may obtain grants for developing new home sites. A report by Councillor M. J. G. McMullen showed that an average of 50 houses had been constructed annually for several years; that demand for home sites would continue unabated for many years, and that there were only 253 town-owned lots serviced with sewer and water for sale, many of these not acceptable to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Mr. McMullen proposed that provision be made for the development of property sufficient for 250 houses and reminded council again that the servicing of undeveloped lots could be arranged under NHA terms.

EDMONTON—The Edmonton District Planning Commission has been discussing plans for a ring road for the city. The road would serve to rout through traffic around the city proper, thus easing the traffic loads on city streets. The project is in the preliminary stage and cost would be such that a substantial provincial grant would be required.

Profits from oil are having a healthy effect on government revenues and debt reduction has accelerated of late. In the past 3 years, Alberta has paid off $21,650,000 of its debt, thus reducing it to roughly $89 millions. Income from natural resources, chiefly oil, now is higher than that accruing from taxation for the first time in the province's history and this has prevented taxes from rising.

ROSSLAND, B.C.—This community is considering a housing scheme under NHA provision, City Council has indicated that the project would be available to aged persons and council is at present looking for a suitable site.

NELSON, B.C.—West Arm residents have decided that district planning is needed to regulate expansion in this area. The West Arm is part of Kootenay Lake, its shores dotted with smaller communities. Nelson is located on the West Arm. A committee will study the Provincial Government regional control plan and report back to a January session of council.

CRANBROOK—The City is conducting a housing survey to determine the number of persons who can neither arrange for private house construction or meet the daw-payment requirements as specified in the National Housing Act (no loans will be made to persons who must spend more than 23% of total income on accommodation). The City apparently has in mind a low-rental housing development on a three-government level.

BURNABY—The municipal council here is unanimously opposed to an express highway through Burnaby, and council will explain its stand to civic officials and members of the Community Planning Association at a meeting. Representatives from Vancouver, Burnaby and New Westminster, the provincial works department and the B.C. Division of CPAC have been holding talks for some time over the proposed Vancouver-New Westminster link.

VANCOUVER—The City Council, acting upon Town Planning Commission recommendations (see October Newsletter) has approved changes in Vancouver's zoning by-law. One amendment passed would prohibit any future installation of housekeeping basement suites in all types of buildings. Another section will require builders of new apartment blocks to provide 200-square feet of off-street parking space for every two housekeeping units in the building.

The Town Planning Commission is drawing up a further set of recommendations which would encourage the redevelopment of older residential sections of Vancouver. Deterioration of property values in these sections is causing concern and additionally, potential money is being lost since little house-building is taking place in these areas despite the fact that they have water, light, sidewalks and other services. Alderman Wilson has suggested that there should be tax concessions to owners who are willing to repair and renovate homes up to modern standards. Similar consideration should, he said, be given to new home-builders willing to construct in these areas. Under present policy, there is little inducement to improve property since such improvements result in an increased assessment, therefore higher taxes.

The Planning Commission has proposed also that a Civic Planning Department headed by a director with full status as a department head, be established this year. The local CPAC Branch and the British Columbia Division of the Association have urged such a move for some time. The TPC recommended that the new department have an annual budget not exceeding $35,000 and suggested that the TPC be retained in an advisory capacity to the planning director, without administrative duties. The Zoning Appeal Board would continue its present function. The planning department would give assurance of continuity and could co-ordinate the activities of other civic departments including the school, park and library boards, housing authority and other pertinent agencies and would see that large public expenditures upon important individual projects be integrated with other phases of the Town Plan.

Planning Department

A later news report from the coast indicates that a separate Civic Planning Department *will* be set up in Vancouver this year. A housing committee of City Council has recommended that this be done, and Council has been formally committed to the move.

The Vancouver Kiwanis Club has drawn up preliminary plans for a system of houses for widowed mothers with two or more children and the first house under the scheme is scheduled for February 1951. The club hopes to construct four-room houses with a rental which would cover taxes, insurance, water rates and depreciation with the proviso that maximum rent be $25. The program is similar to one which has been operated successfully by the Kiwanis Club in Spokane, Wash., which now has title to 29 houses valued at $85,000.

Mayor Thompson, addressing the Metropolitan Parks Planning Commission said that the need for park land conservation in the coast metropolitan area was pressing. He said that Vancouver's City charter will be revised to enable the city to take an active part in metropolitan park planning and other public development

projects. The mayor reiterated his opinion that a common form of government for mutual problems was needed in the Vancouver area.

It appears that British Columbia may soon have a major steel industry. The nucleus — a rolling unit and steel plant is already here. One proposal advanced would provide for a $2,500,000 smelting plant in Vancouver. Iron ore deposits in the province are estimated at a potential 12 million tons. The steel supply situation in Canada and the U.S. is not good at present as heavy defence orders are cutting into present stocks.

A multi-million dollar rail and harbour development along Vancouver's north shore by the Canadian National Railways is probable according the the *Sun*. A railway linking Vancouver and Squamish is said to be included in the plans. West Vancouver residents are opposed to such an extension and James Sinclair, M.P. has promised them support. The alternative sought by the dissidents, is a highway.

Capital District Recreation Survey

Professor Hendry of the University of Toronto who directed the preparation of the report on recreation in Ottawa, intended as a guide to similar studies in other communities, explained the highlights of the report to a group of interested citizens at a meeting held in Ottawa during November. The speaker warned against distortions which might be made in assessing the findings, then proceeded to relate some of the general recommendations.

Broadly speaking, argued Mr. Hendry, public recreation must meet the minimum needs of all age groups and must serve as many as possible. Private associations had the important function of serving minorities and special interest groups. Land use, he continued, is an important factor in setting up an adequate program, and in order that parks, schools and so forth be best located, the land needed must be reserved or purchased in advance of actual building or in the best site available in more settled sections.

The Professor said that an organization unifying the various organizations now concerned with recreation in the city should be created but warned that such a body could be successful only if it were generally acceptable to all concerned in the problem. His report recommends that this new body concern itself with a master plan for recreation, and that this be related to the National Capital Plan. Religious feeling, remarked the speaker, is basic to a thoughtful program and a master plan must take account of religious and other differences.

Of Ottawa, the study showed that expenditure on recreation is well below accepted standards and could be doubled in per capita figures (to $2.50 per capita) in order to measure up to minimum standards. At any rate, said Mr. Hendry, sufficient funds must be made available in some way, and it might well be that much of this could be used to pay personnel more, at the same time it was felt that more specialized training should be required of employed staff.

Write to the Capital District Recreation Planning Survey for copies of this study.

OTTAWA—The City has appointed Cecil D. Wight, Ottawa's former Commissioner of Works, to become the director of planning and development for the nation's capital. Mr. Wight is expected to assume office at the beginning of March. His first task will likely be to frame a comprehensive zoning by-law for the city, with particular attention being given to suitable sites for possible new industries.

REGINA—The Province of Saskatchewan has entered negotiations with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the drawing up of agreements for low cost housing projects in several municipalities. The City of Regina has already set up a housing authority of five members.
Estevan, Sask., has completed a survey of housing needs and made the necessary land available and will likely be the first municipality to benefit from Section 35 agreements. The Saskatchewan government passed enabling legislation at the last session and appropriated $2 millions for its share in such schemes.

EDMONTON—is advertising for an assistant town planner with a salary of $5,000.

CPAC LOGBOOK

ONTARIO DIVISION

Two briefs are being prepared by members of the Division, both dealing with resolutions passed at the Northern Ontario Citizens' Planning Conference held at Schumacher last May. The first is concerned with municipal taxation of mining properties. At the Conference, delegates had said that small taxpayers and homeowners were unduly burdened with the cost of municipal services in mining communities as compared to other municipalities and a resolution was approved asking that mining municipalities be placed on the same assessment footing as other industrial communities, so that services may be provided without undue burden upon other business and residential taxpayers.

Mr. R. T. Donald has studied the problem in detail and concludes that while the Conference recommendation would undoubtedly mean substantial increases in tax revenue, it does not ensure that the cost of establishing services will be paid for during the life of the mine. Mr. Donald reviewed: forms of mining communities; some special features of the Mining Industry; existing Municipal Tax Legislation; Taxation by Federal and Ontario Governments; objections that have been raised to Existing Municipal Taxation, and Solutions suggested—including that of the Conference delegates. The brief will be presented to the Department of Municipal Affairs.

The second brief deals with "Blind Spots in Lending Policy in Ontario". Prepared by Dr. Albert Rose, the brief will be submitted to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (Ontario Region). Delegates at the Conference were of the opinion that prospective homeowners in Northern Ontario were being discriminated against because of the unpredictability of urban development in that area. NHA loans north of North Bay have usually been issued for a 15-year period and it was felt that a minimum amortization period of twenty years should be established throughout the province.

Dr. Rose states that while many of the communities appear to be poor economic risks in that they are dependent upon the production of minerals or forest products, they are in fact producing the very commodities which appear to be most particularly in the national interest, and suggests that the Federal and Provincial Governments should take joint action to make available housing loans on as favourable terms in these areas as now apply to more fortunate areas.

The Executive Committee of the Greater Toronto Branch of CPAC will explore the possibility of holding a joint meeting (with the Welfare Council) early in 1951 on Housing for Aged Citizens. Tentative plans call for four speakers, each to cover one aspect of the problem. Three questions to which attention might be devoted were: What are the needs of aged citizens in Greater Toronto?; What has been done in other countries? (see Toronto news item); and What could be done here?

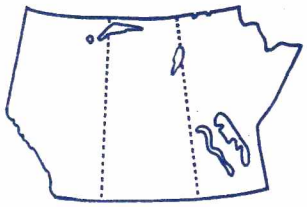
—to page 8

CPAC LOGBOOK

The Branch will also continue discussions on the possibility of sponsoring a Toronto Metropolitan Area Conference in co-operation with the Ontario Division.

The Division reports that Mrs. W. N. Robertson of the Toronto Branch Executive has been elected Housing Convenor for the Provincial Council of Women, which is assurance that housing and town planning questions will continue to awaken interest in that organization.

Ontario's Chairman P. Alan Deacon and Executive Director Alan H. Armstrong were speakers at recent meetings in Sutton and Brockville. Mr. Deacon addressed the Kinsman's Club in Sutton on the general principles of community planning while Mr. Armstrong told the Kiwanis Club of Brockville that their city in its strategic site, seemed to be headed for expansion, particularly if the St. Lawrence Seaway scheme was realized and warned against the dangers of unconsidered development.



MANITOBA DIVISION

The Division is continuing its efforts to "foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning" by means of an informational campaign. Letters have been sent to the secretary-treasurers of 70 urban municipalities in the province drawing to their attention the opportunities afforded by the National Housing Act and reminding them that enabling legislation complementing Section 35 of that Act has been passed by the Manitoba government.

Suitable literature has been sent also to Home and School Associations and to all Community Clubs in greater Winnipeg.

The Division has responded to further requests for speakers for the Local Council of Women, the Union of Rural Municipalities, and the Winnipeg Kiwanis Club. Mr. C. F. Greene, speaking before the latter organization, commented favourably on the metropolitan plan for greater Winnipeg which was, he said, a community effort involving both professionals and laymen.

Miss Florence Henderson spoke to the Women's organization while Mr. Chris Fisher addressed the other group. By supplying speakers for these various meetings, the Division is helping to acquaint a growing number of individuals with the principles of community planning, thereby building up a greater 'interest area' which is likely to assert itself when particular problems are confronted.

A greater use of films to promote interest in community planning questions is planned for the future, first in greater Winnipeg, later extending to rural sections of the province.

The B.C. Regional Conference

The Third Regional Conference held recently by the British Columbia Division in the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C., attracted people from a wide area of the Province, with fifty percent of the 140 who registered coming from points outside the City of Vancouver, from as far East as the Eastern boundaries of the Province, and to the West from Vancouver Island. The conference theme "FRINGE SPRAWL" versus "BALANCED GROWTH"—the spilling over of the population onto the fringe, with all its implications, including the vital question of subdivision, was considered for two days in panels and through films and slides, and resulted in recommendations and resolutions relating to the central theme.

There was general agreement that one of the main obstacles to sound subdivision is the lack of clarity in existing municipal powers—particularly the confusion between the municipal control of subdivision standards and the Provincial power to register the legal title to land—resulting in a unanimous resolution in support of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities suggestion that the existing laws on the subject be clarified by the Legislature, and that we offer our fullest co-operation in carrying out this needed reform.

Proper subdivision in new communities was also considered essential to the welfare of all citizens making possible economic stability in Real Estate and building enterprises, and greatly simplifying the planning problems of municipalities, thereby affecting significant tax savings, and a Resolution was passed recommending to all municipal councils, town planning commissions, city officials and those concerned with new housing and residential developments, the recently published CPAC handbook, "HOW TO SUBDIVIDE" by Professor H. Spence-Sales.

The consequences of uncontrolled encroachment of industrial, commercial, and residential development

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION

One of the most successful conferences yet held in the province has taken up much of the time of the B.C. group during the past few weeks. A first-hand report on the conference will be found above.

The Vancouver Branch, with support from the Division, is still trying to get City Council to agree to a separate City Planning Department and support has been accorded by the Town Planning Commission, which is significant since this body would stand to lose some of its authority in such a move (see Vancouver news item). The expressway linking Vancouver and New Westminster has also involved the Division and Branches in those cities, with indications that their co-operation will help to iron out some of the problems involved.

onto rural areas in the Province with subsequent loss of much vital agricultural land, although there is in this Province an abundance of vacant non-agricultural land suitable for such developments, was discussed by the delegates, resulting in a unanimous resolution that each City and Municipality in British Columbia be urged to make a detailed survey and classification of agricultural land within its boundaries and zone proper areas for agricultural use only.

The relationship between the spread of building "Blight" in the centre of communities and the development of fringe "Sprawl" around communities appeared to be definite, and in view of this, Municipal Councils, and Town Planning Commissions were urged to include in their studies a survey of obsolescent housing and "blighted" built up areas as well as survey of existing fringe development, with a view of preventing unnecessary fringe growth by encouraging rehabilitation of central "Blight".

One important resolution adopted by the delegates related to housing projects and contained a recommendation that the municipalities of British Columbia conduct careful surveys of their housing requirements, in view of the favourable conditions which are now offered by the Senior Government for the provision of rental housing to families with low and moderate income, including the possibility of mixed development and attractively laid out group developments.

Town Planning Too Timid?

Mr. Benjamin H. Kizer of Spokane, Washington, who is known nationally and internationally in planning circles, addressed a dinner meeting during the conference. His praise of planning in general was tempered by some criticisms of town planning. In his view, town planning so far has been too timid, the motor car and density of modern traffic has made obsolete the plats and streets of every large city, yet town planners accept this obsolete framework of the city as a permanent fixture. We do nothing to plan departure from these archaic systems of our Cities which are as ancient and out of date as the sailing vessels in which Columbus crossed the Atlantic. He suggested that each Planning Commission in its City set about making a plan that completely meets the needs of modern traffic. We should remember that in fifty or seventy-five years on the average the whole city of Vancouver because of the obsolescence of its structures must be rebuilt. We recognize this as Planners, but as City Planners we are failing to recognize the most vital obsolescence of all, the obsolescence of plats and streets.

The Conference closed on the note that people were becoming more conscious of the necessity to plan, that detailed study of conditions and requirements must be made and that the expedient thing is often the costly and wrong thing, that planning can only proceed as people become informed and that the Community Planning Association of Canada can do much to stimulate this interest of the people in the planning needs of their communities.

Tom. McDonald,
Secretary-Treasurer,
British Columbia Division

Maritime Regional Conference

The City of Saint John played host for New Brunswick's first town planning conference held on November 28th at the Admiral Beatty Hotel in that city. The conference was sponsored by the Saint John Town Planning Commission and was actively supported by the Nova Scotia Division of CPAC.

Almost 100 delegates from various points throughout the Maritimes turned up to participate in the discussions. In the morning, Mr. George Bates of Halifax, Mr. D. F. Taylor, director of the planning division of the department of industry and reconstruction (New Brunswick), and D. O. Turnbull, Saint John engineer, formed a panel dealing with "Zoning Problems of Smaller Canadian Communities". Attention was drawn to the difficulties inherent in fringe growth. In New Brunswick, under the Local Improvement Districts Act any unincorporated are of the province (therefore an area not included within the jurisdictional limits of a city, town or village) can become incorporated as a local improvement district, and this was seen as a means of organizing community planning procedures in these areas. Mr. Taylor said that "experience has shown that the most appropriate and efficient method of establishing the urban fringe as incorporated units is to have them organize for the purpose of town planning only," and he noted that 10 such districts have been created during the past year, making a total of 35 improvement districts since the inception of the Act.

The first afternoon session was devoted to the contentious issue of public housing. Speakers on the panel called "Is Public Housing Practical and Desirable?" were J. E. Dudley, regional supervisor for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, J. A. Paterson, director of the industrial division, provincial department of industry and reconstruction, and Councillor R. H. Howard of Saint John.

"Financial Problems Affecting Planning" was appropriately enough the final session and Messrs E. Royden Colter of Saint John and L. T. Tingley of Moncton spoke on this topic. In the evening, guests gathered for dinner at the hotel and heard from H. C. Linkletter, senior counsel for CMHC. Mr. Linkletter estimated that home construction in Canada would approach the 100,000 units per year mark over the next five years and said that it was likely, from recent figures, that an increasing proportion of houses would be financed under the National Housing Act. The speaker termed sound community planning — in the light of such a volume of construction — as essential.

While the conference discussions produced divergent opinions on how to plan, there was agreement that the need for comprehensive planning programs was great. There was also some satisfaction with the steady if unspectacular growth in community planning in the Maritime Provinces whcih now have 7 full-time community planning officers as compared to none in 1939. Then too, the cities of Saint John, N.B., and St. John's, Newfoundland, have been alert to take advantage of the amended Housing Act to provide needed low-rental accommodation for their citizens.

An Explanation of By-law Changes

In order that the work of the Association might be more effectively accomplished, a number of changes in the by-laws of CPAC were suggested and approved at the Annual General Meeting held in Ottawa last October. The chief alterations affect the organization of the national Council. The substance of these alterations is as follows:

1. The duties at present falling upon the President are to be divided in such a manner that (a) the future Presidents of CPAC might more readily be chosen from all parts of Canada, (b) the President could always be a nationally known figure, (c) the President to be chosen by the membership at large.

2. The month to month administration will be in the hands of a slightly larger Executive Committee with its own Chairman, who would probably reside in Central Canada and therefore be in a position to give close attention to the affairs of the Association.

3. Council would be enlarged slightly and in order to strengthen the links between Council and the Members from all parts of the country, a *majority* of the Councillors would be named by Divisions.

The other minor changes are intended to simplify the work of the Association and give recognition to practices which have developed through usage over the past few years.

—A.H.A.

COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Association invites all interested individuals to join as Active Members ($3.00 per year), and larger groups requiring informational material in quantity to join as Sustaining Members ($25.00 per year). Please fill out application form on page 11.

For libraries, schools, or other groups or individuals wishing to obtain only the regular publications, the price for one year's subscription to the *CPAC Newsletter* or *Les Nouvelles de l'A.C.U.* is $1.00 (each published eight times yearly). The bilingual *Community Planning Review* (quarterly) is similarly available at $2.00 per annum.

National Office Address:

309 Somerset St., West
Ottawa, Ontario

Divisional Offices:

NOVA SCOTIA.....8 Ralph Devlin Drive, Halifax

QUEBEC.....14 St. James St. East, Montreal

ONTARIO.....1175 Bay St., Toronto

MANITOBA.....223 Curry Building, Winnipeg

BRITISH COLUMBIA....1205-736 Granville St., Vancouver

By-laws of the Community Planning Association of Canada

(As amended and approved, January 1, 1951. The election procedures to take effect prior to the 1951 Annual General Meeting.)

I Object

The object of the Association shall be to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada.

II Head Office

The Association shall have its head office in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

III Members

The Association shall consist of Honorary Members, Sustaining Members and Active Members. Honorary Members shall comprise those persons who in the opinion of the Council show continuing interest in community planning and an ability to contribute to the object of the Association. Sustaining Members shall comprise Corporations, Societies or other groups or individuals who shall have been elected to Sustaining Membership in the Association. Active Members shall comprise those individuals who shall have been elected to Active Membership in the Association.

IV Admission and Withdrawal of Members

Honorary Members shall be named by the Council for a period of one year and shall enjoy the privileges of Active Membership. The Council shall not be required to name Honorary Members in every year.

The sole requirement for Sustaining Membership or Active Membership in the Association shall be an unselfish interest in the object of the Association. The Council may by resolution authorize the Executive Committee or other designated members or officers of the Association to receive applications for membership and fees on behalf of the Association, but such applications shall be subject to review by the Council before acceptance. Any member in good standing may at any time resign from the Association.

V Fees and Contributions

Honorary Members shall not be required to pay an annual fee but may make donations in support of the work of the Association. The annual membership fee for Sustaining Members shall be twenty-five dollars ($25.00). The annual membership fee for Active Members shall be Three dollars ($3.00).

The Annual fees of Sustaining and Active Members shall be due and payable at the time of application for membership and annually thereafter on the anniversary date of such application.

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the acceptance of donations from any source in support of the work of the Association, but such acceptance shall be subject to review by the Council.

VI Council

The Council of the Association shall consist of not more than twenty-one Active Members and shall perform all the functions of a Board of Directors; one Councillor shall be appointed annually by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and shall serve for a term of one year; two Councillors shall be elected annually by each Provincial Division established in accordance with Article XII of these By-laws, and each such Councillor shall hold office from the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Association next following his election until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Association next following his assumption of office, or until his successor shall have been elected or appointed whichever shall later occur. The names of the Councillors elected by each Provincial Division of the Association shall be reported in writing to the Secretary Treasurer not less than sixty days prior to the Annual General Meeting of the Association. In the event of the failure of any Provincial Division of the Association so to inform the Secretary Treasurer before the said date, Councillors shall be elected to fill the said vacancies at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the procedure set out in the next sentence. There shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting a number of Councillors equal to the number of Divisions then established in accordance with

Article XII, or such as bring the total membership of the Council to twenty-one, whichever shall be the lesser number. Councillors elected at an Annual General Meeting of the Association shall hold office from the conclusion of that Meeting until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting next following it or until their successors shall have been elected or appointed whichever shall later occur.

The Council shall appoint a Nominating Committee whose function shall be to prepare in advance of each Annual General Meeting a list of names of Active Members willing to serve as Councillors if elected at such Annual General Meeting and sufficient nominations shall be made so that there shall be at least one member nominated for each vacancy in the Council to be filled at such Annual General Meeting. Nominations may also be made at the Annual General Meeting by any two Members in good standing.

In the event that a vacancy occurs in the Council at a time other than an Annual Meeting, the vacancy shall be filled by an appointment made by the Provincial Division in the case where the representative of such Provincial Division is unable to complete his term of office on the Council, or the vacancy shall be filled by an appointment made by the Council in the case where the Councillor unable to complete his term of office on the Council was elected by the membership at large. In any case a Councillor appointed to fill such vacancy in the Council shall hold office in the Council only for the unexpired term which would normally have been served in the Council by the Councillor he replaces. Any Councillor may resign from his office by notice in writing addressed to the Secretary Treasurer.

VII Officers

From the Councillors elected in accordance with Article VI of these By-laws, the Annual General Meeting shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents. The Council shall then elect from among its members a Chairman of the Executive Committee, and three additional Councillors, and these seven named officers shall constitute an Executive Committee to carry on the business of the Association in accordance with the decisions of the Membership at large and of the Council.

The Council shall appoint a Secretary Treasurer who may be a member of the Council. The Secretary Treasurer may be paid an annual honorarium to be fixed by the Council. The Council may employ such other persons as may be required to carry out the work of the Association. Any Officer may resign from his office and the Council shall then appoint an Officer to serve in his place.

VIII Management

The affairs of the Association shall be managed by the Council. The President or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall preside at General Meetings of the Association. The Chairman of the Executive Committee or in his absence another Member of the Executive Committee designated by the Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Council or of the Executive Committee; the Chairman shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees. The Secretary Treasurer shall present the business for each meeting of the Association or the Council, and shall keep a record of the proceedings thereof; he shall attend to and keep records of the correspondence of the Association; he shall attend to the collection of fees and other moneys due to the Association and shall certify as to the accuracy of all bills and vouchers presented for payment, and shall prepare for presentation to the Annual Meeting a financial statement of the affairs of the Association for the preceding year, which shall be audited. It shall be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer to send out all notices of meeting and generally to carry out the instructions of the membership at large, the Council and the Executive Committee. The Secretary Treasurer shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association and shall certify all documents required to be certified thereunder.

In the absence of the Secretary Treasurer the President shall appoint a substitute.

IX Auditor

There shall be appointed at each Annual General Meeting an Auditor who shall be a Chartered Accountant.

X General Meetings

The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall begin on the first convenient day as fixed by the Council following the first day of September but not later than the last day of October, and notice thereof shall be mailed to Members at least thirty days before the date so fixed. The said notice of an Annual General Meeting shall contain the names of the Councillors elected by Provincial Divisions to take office at the Annual General Meeting as provided in Article VI of these By-laws, and of Members nominated in advance for election at that Annual General Meeting as also provided in the said Article. Each Honorary, Active and Sustaining Member in good standing will have one vote. Each Member may designate a person by proxy deposited with the Secretary Treasurer two days prior to the Annual Meeting or Special General Meeting, such person to vote on his behalf at such Meeting. Thirty-one persons qualified to vote may form a quorum. A special General Meeting shall be called by the President on the written request of ten members, notice of such meeting to be sent within ten days of the receipt of such request, and the meeting to be held not later than 30 days nor earlier than 20 days after notice of such Special General Meeting has been mailed to all Members. Such notice shall contain a statement of all the business to be transacted at such meetting.

XI Council Meetings

The Council shall meet on such dates as it may decide or at the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The agenda of the business to be transacted shall accompany each notice of a Council meeting. Members of the Council not able to attend the meeting may transmit to the Secretary Treasurer their views on the matters to be taken up, and such views shall be given due consideration by the Council. Seven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

The Association may provide financial assistance to members of the Council to defray expenses incurred by them in attending meetings of the Council or of the Executive Committee.

XII Provincial Divisions

A Provincial Division may be formed in any Province in Canada, and such Provincial Division may form such Branches in the Province as may be desired. Immediately after organization each Provincial Division shall submit to the Council of the Association a copy of the proposed By-laws of the Division and such Provincial Division shall not be considered duly established until such By-laws have been approved by the Council. Amendments and new By-laws of any Provincial Division shall be dealt with in the same way. The By-laws of any Provincial Division shall provide that the Annual Meeting of such Division shall take place not later than the last day of June of each year.

The Association may provide assistance, financial or otherwise, to any Provincial Division to facilitate the organization and maintenance of such Division.

XIII Amendments

Proposed amendments or additions to the By-laws of the Association shall be submitted in writing, signed by three Members, to the Secretary Treasurer ninety days before the date of an Annual or Special General Meeting of the Association. The text of proposed amendments or additions to the By-laws shall be mailed to all members, together with such comment or recommendation as Council or the Executive Committee may make with respect to them, not less than thirty days prior to such Annual or Special General Meeting. An affirmative majority vote of the Members present or represented by proxy vote shall be necessary for the adoption of any such amendment. Such amendments shall not be in force or acted upon until the approval of the Secretary of State of Canada has been obtained.

(Please type or print in Block letters)

.....

First names—
(please underline that commonly used) (Last Name)

.....

(Number) (Street) (Post Office) (Province)

Please *Accept* / *Renew* { ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP ($3.00) / SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP ($25.00) }

for the year beginning on this date, and send me the regular bulletins of the Association during that period.

DATE:.....19....

Publications

for distribution by the Association

The following is a list of widely used publications in stock at the National Office, which are available to Members and others upon request at the prices indicated:

How to Subdivide

A handbook on the layout of housing developments by Professor H. Spence-Sales of McGill University. Forty pages with 37 large diagrams and photos.

To Members $1.00
To Others $1.50
($1.00 each in lots of 20 or more)

Problems of Canadian City Growth

To achieve a satisfactory method of metropolitan planning, we must first study what has been happening out on the ground around our multi-municipal centres, and what is going on in the minds of those in charge of the local governments in these areas. The maps, photos, statistics and a paper by Dr. Albert Rose, presented together in this booklet, are offered as contributions to that necessary understanding.

Free to Members
Others 50c

Housing Manual 1949

Published by the British Ministry of Health. The Manual directs attention to the layout of houses in both town and country; the siting and design of individual dwellings; the proper grouping of buildings in relation to each other, the neighbouring area, and the landscape. There is a liberal collection of photos and site plans. Available also from Divisional Offices.

90c

Community Planning is Common Sense

The part of the voluntary group in meeting the problems of development of the urban community.

Free to Members
Others 25c

Urbanisme et Citoyens

A pamphlet somewhat similar to the above but directed to our French readers.

10c

COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW
REVUE CANADIENNE D'URBANISME

A new bilingual quarterly published by the Community Planning Association. Will contain illustrated articles by recognized authorities, of the kind that appeared from time to time in its predecessors *Layout for Living* and *Urbanisme.*

Watch for Volume I, Number I
appearing in FEBRUARY

Some 32 pages . . . . . generously illustrated

Articles by—*Kent Barker*
Humphrey Carver
Jean-Charles Falardeau
Leonard Gertler
Nathan Keyfitz

TO MEMBERS: included in $3.00 membership fee.

TO OTHERS: one year subscription (4 issues) $2.00

British Housing Display and Manual

The display of ten panels (5′ by 3′) which is being circulated in Canada by the CPAC, will be in British Columbia during January and February; moves to Manitoba for March, and will be shown in Ontario during April and May. Arrangements for showing are in the hands of Divisional Offices in those Provinces. The Housing Manual 1949, upon which the display is based, is available from Divisional Offices or the National Office at 90c.

CPAC Newsletter

Mr. Stewart Fyfe,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont.

C-370

PUBLISHED BY COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, 309 SOMERSET ST. W., OTTAWA, CANADA